

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE DIVISION
CIVIL CASE NO. 1:16-CV-00180-MR
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 1:14-CR-00018-MR-DLH-1**

SHANNON MACK OWENS,

Petitioner,

VS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the motion of the United States requesting that the Court enter an order holding this action in abeyance. [CV Doc. 3].¹ According to the government's motion, defense counsel does not object to its request. [Id.].

Petitioner was convicted by plea of possession of a firearm by a convicted felon under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). [CR Doc. 23]. The presentence report noted that Petitioner had two, prior qualifying North Carolina convictions -- (1) a 2005 North Carolina conviction for breaking and entering,

¹ Citations to the record herein contain the relevant document number referenced preceded by either the letters “CV” denoting the document is listed on the docket in the civil case file number 1:16-cv-180-MR, or the letters “CR” denoting the document is listed on the docket in the criminal case file number 1:14-cr-18-MR-DLH-1.

and (2) a 2008 North Carolina consolidated conviction for sell/deliver a schedule II controlled substance, possession with intent to manufacture, sell or deliver a schedule II controlled substance, and maintain vehicle/dwelling/place for controlled substance (as a single predicate) – which triggered an enhancement to his base offense level under Section 2K2.1(a)(4) of the Sentencing Guidelines. Based on the Section 2K2.1 enhancement, Petitioner faced a Guidelines range of 77 to 96 months of imprisonment. This Court imposed a sentence of 63 months of imprisonment. [Id.].

On June 19, 2016, Petitioner commenced this action by filing a petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. [CV Doc. 1]. In his petition, Petitioner contends that, in light of Johnson v. United States, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), his prior conviction under North Carolina law for breaking and entering no longer qualifies as a predicate for a base-offense-level enhancement under Section 2K2.1(a). [Id. at 3-4]. Consequently, Petitioner argues that his sentence enhancement is unlawful in light of Johnson. [Id.].

In response to the petition, the government has filed a motion to hold this proceeding in abeyance. [CV Doc. 3]. The government contends that this case will be affected by the Supreme Court's decision next Term in Beckles v. United States, 616 Fed. Appx. 415 (11th Cir.), cert. granted, 2016

WL 1029080 (U.S. June 27, 2016) (No. 15-8544). [Id. at 2]. One of the questions presented in Beckles is whether Johnson applies retroactively to cases collaterally challenging federal sentences enhanced under the residual clause in U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2(a)(2). The residual clause invalidated in Johnson is identical to the residual clause in the Career Offender provision of the Guidelines, § 4B1.2(a)(2) (defining "crime of violence"). In turn, the residual clause in Section 4B1.2(a)(2) is incorporated by reference under Section 2K2.1 comment note 1.

Based upon the reasons given by the government, and without objection by Petitioner, the Court concludes that the government's motion should be granted.

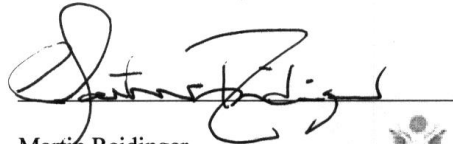
ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the government's motion to place this case in abeyance [CV Doc. 3], is hereby **GRANTED** and this matter is hereby held in abeyance pending the Supreme Court's decision in Beckles. Thereafter, the government shall have 60 days from the date the Supreme

Court decides Beckles within which to file its response in this matter.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Signed: September 1, 2016


Martin Reidinger
United States District Judge

